THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (Established 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

Six menths, 75 cents. No subscription for a less

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

period received.

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ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new pidress. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in

CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the We do not return communications by a request to that effect and the necessary | Division in the operations against Cumberand under no circumstances guarantes their publication at any special date.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE MARRINGTON FORT DIVICE NO SCICULD DIASE MATTER,

OUR GREAT WATCH OFFER

WASHINGTON, D. C. DECEMBER 17, 1891.

We carnestly call the attention of our readers to the great watch offer which appears in another column. This is vastly the best offer of valuable timepieces ever made by any paper. The watches are simply the best made anywhere in the world, and owing to a break in the watch trust we are able to offer them for a fraction of what they have

been heretofore selling at. How long this

break will last no one can tell, so it behooves

every one who wants a high-class watch at

an unprecedently low price to take immedi-

ste advantage of the offer.

THE New York Times and Evening Post try to console themselves by saying that at heart Crisp is almost as much of a free-

THERE are reports in the papers that John L. Sullivan is losing his mind. There is so little of it that he might lose it without knowing it.

Von Caprivi gives another reason for Germany's removal of the prohibition on our pork and the reduction of the duties on breadstuffs. It was "to secure provisions in the event of a future war." Let them go shead and fight; we will sell them all the provisions they want.

ONE thing that tends to make the veterans pleased with Crisp's election is the bitterness of heart it causes their noisy enemy, the St. Louis Republic. The Republic had its heart set on Mills's election, and it abuses Crisp almost as badly as it could have done had he been in the Union army and applied for a pension.

THIS crank idea is being terribly overworked. Instead of being objects of pity, perhaps sympathy, they are, as a rule, 1862. He commanded a division in the scoundrels, too lazy to work like honest men do, and possessed with a villainous notion that the world owes them a living without their making any effort beyond incessant blathering. A good deal of wretched nonsense is being talked about their superior education and intelligence. There is not a particle of truth in this. While they may be able to talk glibly and incessantly, stringing together a lot of phrases that they have learned by rote, they are really below the level of the intelligence and education of the commonest man who has learned how to plow a straight forrow, or nail a half sole on a shoe. They have neither his brains nor his force of character. The proper place for most of them would be at forced labor, under a strong goard, building up the wretched country roads of the United States.

OUR CARTOON.

Our cartoon this week shows the mighty change that a week has brought over the spirit of the free and independent Representative. One week ago he was the arbiter of the fate of the candidates for Speaker, and his vote was eagerly sought on all sides. Now the wheel has revolved, a Speaker has been elected, and is the autocrat who dispenses all favors. The once-haughty Representative is a supplicant for a good place bank. on an important committee.

PENSION LEGISLATION.

It is too early yet to give the faintest idea as to what pension legislation may be expected from this session of Congress. This will appear more definitely when the Committees are made up, and we see the composition of that on Invalid Pensions. The temper of the opposition press, the bitter and unceasing onelaughts made on the pension system, the intemperate denunciation of the "profligacy of the last Congress in the matter of pensions," have inspired the gravest fears in the minds of all friends of yeterans as to the course of the Honse upon this vital subject. Their main hope has been and still is, that the nearness of the Presidential election, and the necessity of the veteran vote to all parties, would restrain somewhat the intemperance of the majority of the House in its action against pensions. How much reliance can be placed on this one of the divisions captured at Vicksburg. will develop later on.

Of course, the Senate is still friendly to us, and we have also the President as a final resort, to block unfriendly legislation. Let us continue to hope that the House will not prove as hostile as has been feared.

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with petting one now subscriber the virculation of the paper Let each subscriber by it.

PHIL SHERIDAN'S CLASSMATES. some information in regard to Gen. Sheridan's classmates and their history after

the Vicksburg campaign. In 1864 he suc-

ceeded to the command of the Army of the

The second in the class was Wm. F. Craig-

hill, of Virginia, who entered the Engineers;

was Chief Engineer of Gen. G. W. Morgan's

and Maryland. He was brevetted Colonel.

The third was Joshua W. Sill, of Ohio,

who was assigned to the Ordnance; resigned

in 1861 to become Professor of Mathematics

and Civil Engineering in the Brooklyn Col-

lege, and at the outbreak of the war re-en-

tered the service as Colonel of the 33d Ohio;

The fourth was Wm. H. Boggs, of Georgia,

who was assigned to the Engineers, and en-

The fifth was Francis J. Shunk, of Penn

sylvania, who was assigned to the Ordnance,

and during the war was Chief Ordnance

Officer of the Port Royal expedition of the

Department of the South, of the Army of

the Potomac, during the Antietam cam-

paign, and of the Department of the Gulf.

The sixth was Wm. Sooy Smith, of Ohio

who entered the artillery, but resigned to

become Assistant Engineer on the Illinois

Central Railroad. He re-entered the service

as Colonel of the 13th Ohio; was promoted

to Brigadier-General April 15, 1862; com-

in the Perryville campaign, and a division

in the Army of the Tennessee during the

Vicksburg campaign. He was Chief of Cav-

alry of the Military Division of the Missis-

sippi and until illness forced his resignation,

July 15, 1864. He has since been a farmer,

The seventh was John M. Schofield, of Illi-

nois, who entered the artillery, and at the

outbreak of the war was on leave of absence

as Professor of Physics in Washington Uni-

versity, St. Louis. He became Major of the

1st Mo., and was Chief of Staff to Gen.

Lyon at the battle of Wilson's Creek. He

was appointed Brigadier-General Nov. 21,

1861, and assigned to the command of the

District of St. Louis. He was subsequently

given command of the Army of the Frontier,

and promoted to Major-General, Nov. 29,

Fourteenth Corps for a month, and was then

assigned to the Department of Missouri.

Feb. 9, 1864, he was assigned to the com-

mand of the Department of the Ohio, and

commanded the army of the same name on

the Atlanta and Nashville campaigns, and

in the campaign up Cape Fear River into

North Carolina. He became a Major-General

in the Regular Army, and is now the com-

mander of the Army of the United States.

The eighth was Matthew M. Blunt, of

then Colonel of the 31st Me. He was dis-

charged in 1864, became a druggist at

The 10th was George R. Bissell, of Mis-

souri, who entered the artillery, but resigned

in 1856, and became a teller in a St. Louis

The 11th was Thos. M. Vincent, of Ohio,

tant-General at the battle of Bull Run. He

was afterward stationed at Washington, in

charge of recruiting and organizing troops,

for which services he received the brevet of

Massachusetts, who was assigned to the

artillery, and served during the war in the

Subsistence Department, and as Captain in

the 3d U. S. Art. He was brevetted Colonel,

pesigned in 1865, and became a merchant in

who was assigned to the mounted riflemen;

resigned to enter the rebel army, where he

became a Major-General, and commanded

The 14th was George Bell, of Maryland,

who was assigned to the artillery, and

served in the Subsistence Department dur-

ing the war, receiving the brevets of Major,

Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel. He is now

Assistant Commissary-General of Subsist-

The 15th was Jas. D. Burns, of Illinois,

ence, with the rank of Colonel.

He died a few days after the surrender.

The 13th was John S. Bowen, of Georgia,

Augusta, Me., and died there in 1867.

civil engineer, and contractor.

He was brevetted a Major.

tered the rebel army, in which he became

killed at the battle of Stone River.

Brigadier-General.

Gen. Philip H. Sheridan graduated in battle of Perryville, 1853, and was the 34th of his class. At the head of the class stood Jas. B.

The 17th was Louis H. Pelouze, of Pennsylvania, who entered the artillery, became Captain in the 15th U. S. at the beginning McPherson, of Ohio, who was assigned to the Engineer Corps, and served in that until of the war, was Adjutant-General of the the outbreak of the war, when he was as-Port Royal Expedition, Inspector-General of signed to duty on the staff of Gen. Halleck, the Department of the South, Acting Assistand then became Chief Engineer on Gen. ant-General of Shields's Division, and severe-Grant's staff on the Fort Donelson and ly wounded at Port Republic. He was brevet-Shiloh campaigns. He was made a Brigated a Brigadier-General, and died in June, dier-General of Volunteers on May 15, 1878. 1862, commanded a brigade in the operations around Iuka, a division in the first advance on Vicksburg, and a corps in in 1859.

The 18th was Owen F. Solomon, of Georgia, who was assigned to the artillery, and died

The 19th was La Rhett L. Livingston, of New York, who was assigned to the artillery, Tennessee, and commanded it until killed was a Captain in the 3d U.S. Art. on the Peninsular campaign, received the brevet of Major for gallantry at Malvern Hill, became Chief of Artillery of the Third Corps, and then Chief of Artillery of Gen. Sheridan's command. He received an additional brevet land Gap, and was on duty during the rest for gallantry in this position, and is now of the war in Washington, West Virginia, Licutenant-Colonel of the 3d U. S. Art.

The 20th was Richard C. Duryea, of New York, who was appointed to the artillery, and served in the garrison at Fort Pickens. He was Chief of Artillery to the Third Division of the Nincteenth Corps in the siege of Port Hudson, and brevetted Major for gallantry. He became Colonel of the 7th was promoted to Brigadier-General, and N. Y. H. A., and was mustered out of the Regular Army in 1870. .

> The 21st was John G. Chandler, of Mas sachusetts, who was appointed to the artillery, and at the outbreak of the war became Chief Quartermaster of the Army of West Virginia. He subsequently served in the same capacity for a division in the Army of the Ohio, and for the Nincteenth Corps, receiving brevets up to a Colonel for faithful and meritorious service.

The 22d was Robert O. Tyler, of Connecticut, who was assigned to the artillery, saw his first service in the war in opening the communications between Washington and Baltimore, became Colonel of the 1st Conn. H. A. Aug. 29, 1861, and commanded that regiment until promoted to Brigadier-General, Nov. 29, 1862. He was put in command of the Artillery Reserve of the Army manded a division in the Army of the Ohio of the Potomac, then of a division of the Twenty-second Corps, and during the Wilderness campaign commanded a division of heavy artillery attached to the Second Corps. He received brevets for gallantry at Fred. year. ericksburg, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and for gallant and meritorious service during the war of the rebellion. He died Dec. 1, 1874.

The 23d was Walworth Jenkins, of New York, who was assigned to the artillery, and was Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General to Gen. Franklin at the battle of Bull Run He was afterward Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland, and held number of important positions in the forces operating in Kentucky. He resigned in 1865; became a coal dealer in Louisville, and died there in 1874.

The 24th was N. Bowman Sweitzer, of Pennsylvania, who was assigned to the dragoons, and went on Gen. McClellan's staff on the Peninsular campaign, where he was brevetted for gallantry. He was put in command of the 1st U. S. Cav., and served with distinction until November, 1864, when he was made Colonel of the 16th N. Y. Cav. It was detachments of his regiment which killed Booth and captured his accomplices He was brevetted a Brigadier-General for gallantry, and retired from the Regular Army in 1888 as a Colonel.

New York, who was assigned to the artil-The 25th was James L. White, of Florida lery, and was promoted to Captain in the who resigned in 1861 to join the rebel 12th U.S. at the outbreak of the war. He army, in which he became a Licutenantwas promoted Major for gallantry at Mal-Colonel and Ordnance Officer. vern Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel for gallantry

The 26th was Benjamin Allston, of South at Fredericksburg, and brevet Colonel for Carolina, who was commissioned in the dragallantry in front of Petersburg. He has goons, and resigned in 1857 to become a rice been Colonel of the 16th U. S. since July 3, planter on the Pedec River. He became a Colonel and Inspector-General in the rebel The ninth was Thos. Hight, of Indiana, who was assigned to the dragoons, became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Mc, Cav., and

The 27th was Benj. F. Chamberlain, of New York, who was assigned to the infantry; resigned to become a merchant in New York, and re-entered the army in 1861 as Major of the 1st W. Va. Cav. His health broke down,

and he was discharged in 1863. The 28th was John H. Edson, of New York, who was assigned to the mounted riflemen. He resigned in 1860, but re-entered the who entered the artillery, served against the service as a Major of the 1st Mass. Cav., and

Seminole Indians, and was Assistant Adia- served a few months. The 29th was Thes. Wilson, of the District of Columbia, who was assigned to the infantry, and served in the Subsistence Department during the war, being brevetted a Brigadier-General, and since 1800 has been | Brigadier-General for faithful and meritorious services. He was on the staff of Gen. Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank Grant at the surrender at Appomattox. He The 12th was Henry C. Symonds, of is now in the Subsistence Department, with

> the rank of Major. The 30th was Wm. W. Lowe, of Iown, who was commissioned in the dragoons, and fought at the first Bull Run as Captain in the 2d U. S. Cav. He was made Colonel of the 5th Iowa Cav. He was brevetted for gallantry at Chickamauga and Huntsville, and for gallant and meritorious service during the war, his last being that of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army. He resigned in 1869, and became Superintendent of the Smelting and Repairing Works, at Omaha.

The 31st was John R. Chambliss, of Virginia, who went to the mounted riflemen, but resigned the next year to become a planter in Virginia, entered the rebel army, became a Brigadier-General, and was killed

at Deep Bottom in 1864. The 32d was Wm. McE. Dye, of Ohio, who went into the infantry, became will be doubted at once, and with tittle trouble | who entered the artillery, but died the next | Colonel of the 20th Iowa, and served with

a Brigadier-General and assigned to duty in in the 4th U.S. at the close of the war. He the Army of the Ohio, where he achieved was discharged at his own request in 1870, much distinction, but was killed at the and entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt, where he became Colonel of Staff on the Abyssinian campaign. He was subsequently Chief of Police of Washington, D. C., and is now engaged in drilling and organiz-

ing the Korean army. The 33d was Henry R. Davidson, of Tennessee, who received his appointment as Cadet for gallantry as a Sergeant in the Tennessee Volunteers at Monterey. He was assigned to the dragoons, but was dropt from the rolls at the beginning of the war, because of | Colorado. a failure to report for duty, and joined the rebel army, in which he became a Brigadier-

The 34th was Philip H. Sheridan, who was brevetted a Second Lieutenant in the 4th U. S., Nov. 22, 1854, and saw a good deal of service against the Indians of the Northwest between that time and 1861. He was made a Captain in the 13th U.S. when that regiment was organized in 1861, and was assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of southwest Missouri. He was Quartermaster on Halleck's staff in the advance on Corinth, and then received a commission as Colonel of the 2d Mich. Cav. With it he distinguished himself in several actions, and was promoted to Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the Eleventh Division of the Army of the Ohio in the Perryville campaign. He continued to command the division through the Stone River, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge operations, and in the Spring of 1864 was assigned to the command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. Aug. 4, 1864, he was put in command of the Army of the Shenandoah and the Middle Military Department. He was made a Major-General of Volunteers Dec. 31, 1862; a Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, Sept. 20, 1864, and Major-General in the Regular Army, Nov. 8, 1864. He was promoted to Lieutenant-General, March 4, 1869; to General, June 1, 1888, and died Aug. 5, 1888.

The 35th was Wm. A. Webb, of Maine, who was assigned to the infantry, and became a Captain in the 16th U.S. in 1861 He served as Mustering Officer at Chicago until appointed Colonel of the 42d Ill., but died a few months later.

The 36th was John L. Grattan, of New Hampshire, who was appointed to the infantry, and killed at Fort Laramie the next

The 37th was Elmer Otis, of Ohio, who was a Captain in the 1st U.S. Cav. at the beginning of the war, and commanded the 4th U. S. Cav. during the operations in Kentucky and Tennessee until after the battle of Stone River, when he was compelled to go on sick leave. He subsequently served in various positions, and received two brevets for industry, zeal and faithful services. He was retired as a Colonel in 1883.

The 38th was Alfred E. Latimer, of South Carolina, who entered the infantry, and served in the 11th U.S. during the war, receiving the brevet of Major for gallant and meritorious service. He was retired as a Major in 1867.

The 39th was Benj. F. Smith, of New Jersey, who entered the infantry, and at the outbreak of the war became Colonel of the 1st Ohio; was brevetted for gallantry at Shiloh; returned to the 6th U.S.; fought on the Peninsula; became Colonel of the 126th Ohio; was promoted to the command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac, and received two brevets for gallantry in front of Petersburg, and died in 1868 in Dakota. The 40th was Silas P. Higgins, of Alabama,

who was assigned to the infantry, and died The 41st was Henry H. Walker, of Virginia, who was assigned to the infantry, re-

signed in 1861, entered the rebel army, and became a Brigadier-General. The 42d was Edmund C. Jones, of Indiana, who was appointed to the infantry, and was

cashiered in 1862 for drunkenness on duty. He died the next year. The 43d was Alexander Chambers, of New

York, who went into the infantry, became Colonel of the 16th Iowa, was brevetted for gallantry at Shiloh, Iuka and Vicksburg, was promoted to Brigadier-General, was Millitary Attache to the United States Legation at Constantinople, and died in 1888. The 44th was John B. Hood, of Kentucky, who entered the infantry, resigned in April 1861, entered the rebel army, was promoted until he reached the grade of full General, hour. You don't own a dog, do you?" and commanded the principal rebel army in the West. After the war he was in the insurance business in New Orleans, and

died there of the yellow fever in 1879. The 45th was Jas. A. Smith, of Tennessee, who was appointed to the infantry, resigned to enter the rebel army, became a Brigadier- I-1" -General, and after the war became Superintendent of Public Education for the State of Mississippi.

The 46th was Robert F. Hunter, of Ohio, who entered the infantry, but was cashiered in 1861 for drunkenness on duty. He after-

ward became a claim agent in Washington. The 47th was Thomas M. Jones, of Virginia, who was assigned to the infantry, and resigned to enter the rebel army, in which he became a Brigadier-General. After the war he was a Professor in the Maryland Agricultural College.

The 48th was Augustus H. Plummer, of Pennsylvania, who entered the infantry, was taken prisoner at the beginning of the war by the Texas rebels, and not exchanged until 1862. He served in various staff positions in the Army of the Cumberland, and

died in 1866. The 49th was James B. McIntyre, of Texas, who was assigned to the infantry, became a Captain in the 1st U. S. Cav., com-

The 16th was Wm. R. Terrill, of Virginia, the Mobile campaign. He was in command | Peninsula, and the 4th U.S. Cav. from June, Several comrades have desired us to give | who was assigned to the artillery, was made of a brigade most of the time, received four 1863, to November, 1864. He was brevetted brevets for gallantry, and was made Major for gallantry at Franklin and Chickamauga, and died in 1867.

> The 50th was Lucius L. Rich, of Missouri, who was assigned to the infantry, resigned to enter the rebel army, and was killed at

The 51st was Reuben R. Ross, of Tennessee, who resigned in 1854, and afterward entered the rebel army, became Captain of a battery, and was killed at Hopkinsville.

The 52d was William Craig, of Indiana, who entered the infantry, and served in the Quartermaster's Department until 1864, when he resigned and became a farmer in

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

In response to our request some thousands of postal cards have been received from comrades announcing their intention of visiting the coming National Encampment. But great as the number is, it is not one hundredch of what it should be. Every man who thinks it all likely that he will attend the Encampment should at once send a postal card, giving his name, address, regiment, brigade, and corps. The good this will do will be very great. The cards will be at once assorted into corps, divisions, and regiments by the committeemen of these various military units, and will greatly facilitate the work of bringing comrades together. It will be known who are expected, what preparations should be made for them, and all comrades arriving in the city before or during the Encampment will find out at once whom they are likely to meet, and it will add immensely to the interest and pleasure of the great gathering. Heretofore it was only by chance that comrades were able to find each other. To search for those one was most anxious to meet was like hunting for a needle in a haystack. By the arrangement proposed it is hoped to make it so that every man will at once be brought into the presence of those he most desires to meet. Every man will go to his corps headquarters, and be directed to his regimental or brigade quarters, and find there lists of those of his old comrades who expect to be present, and he will be on the lookout for them, and they for him. Therefore, he should not fail to send in at once a postal card, with his name, address, regiment, brigade, and corps. Direct to THE NATIONAL TRIEUNE, Wash-

> TRIBUNETS. A SLOW THINKER.

Irate Guest (at midnight)-Confound it sir! There is a drunken man in the room next to mine who has been roaring with laughter for the last 20 minutes. I demand that he be

given the grand bounce! Hotel Clerk-The occupant of that room is Lord Hennery Fitzgoggins 'Obson-Dobson, of England. Funsmith, the humorist, told him a great many jokes this afternoon without more than wringing a grin or two from the nobleman. But I suppose he has now got them through his head and is enjoying them accord-

THIS STARTED THE FIGHT.



"Here! What are you going to do with that

"Trying to get a shot at the dog that has been howling at the moon for the last half "No. And I have not heard one howling

this evening." "Haven't? Why, he only stopped just belouder than that if I get a shot at " ---"Dog! Why confound you, that is my

daughter practicing for the amateur opera!

And then they fought. A DESTRABLE HORSE.



Liveryman-I am very sorry, sir, but all my horses but one are engaged, and that one is unsafe for a lady to drive. Stranger-Ab-hum! My wife's mother wishes to take a little drive, and-

buggy and broke her neck.

Stranger-Ah-hum! I'll-

Citizen-No you don't, stranger! I want that horse for the rest of the afternoon. Other Citizens (in chorus)-Me, too! Me.

PHILANTHROPY.

Poor Dick Ricketts (seeking alms)-Madam. am unable to secure work, my wife is ill and my children starving. Mrs. Prooftext (a philanthropist)-Ah, indeed! Here, my poor man, is a tract on the

awful pit prepared for the sinner.

Poor Dick Ricketts-But, madam, my children are crying for bread, and ---Mrs. Prooftext (briskly)-Here, Take two

SLOW BUT SURE. "Pundit, the scientist, is a very careful and conservative man."

"I presume so." "Yes. For example, about seven months ago, I twitched a hair out of my head and handed it to him with the question, 'What is this, Professor?' He took it and went away. Yesterday he met me on the street and held out the hair to me. "It is a human hair," he

PERSONAL.

said, and passed on without another word."

Col. Kit Carson's son committed murder, and Joaquin Miller's son recently was arrested as a lighwayman. This will set the people who beieve in heredity a-thinking. It is often said that preachers' sons are the worst boys, and timt this is due to the restraint with which they have to contend in early life, that is thrown off when they become masters of their own lives, and excesses generally occur. This is disproved by the best of estimony, which shows that, like all other callings, ministers' sons as a rule follow a natural law and adapt themselves to the profession of their paternal made over one minister's son who goes astray than ver the 909 who lead reputable lives.

Josephina Jarocki, a Polish Countess and grandniece of Count Pulaski of Revolutionary fame, is a very familiar figure on the streets of Washington. She has been described by some of It should prove a very entertaining volume. Mrs. the newspaper correspondents as a "human dried Grant has written every word hersolf, we are told, apple," is poor to indigence, and is very shabbily clad. She is about 50 years of age, and for the past 20 years has been fighting for a fortune which she says was left by Count Pulaski. She is as proud as she is poor, and will accept nothing in the shape of help should alms be suggested.

The friends and comrades of W. H. Healy, of Root Post, 151, Syracuse, N. Y., will learn with regret that he has been sorely afflicted recently. Inside of two years he has buried six of his family. On Oct. II he buried a little granddaughter, nine years old, and the mother of the child, a daughter of Comrade Healy's, was followed to the grave three days after the busband and father was laid away; all occuring within a short time of each other. These afflictions come heavily upon Comrade Healy, as he is totally disabled and nearly blind from the effects of a sunstroke received in line of duty while a member of Co. F, 11th N. Y. H. A. Not many years ago he lost his wife after a long illness, and the comrade is now very sick himself. Within three years he has followed to the grave his father, mother, a son and daughter, granddaughter and son-in-law. To make his misfortunes still greater, his house was burned to the ground. Surely Comrade Healy is "being tried as

There is a friendly antagonism going on between Capt. Jack Crawford, the "Post Scout," and Col. Cody, better known in the West as "Buffalo Blil." Both these men have seen hard service on the border against the Indians, as well as in the army during the war of the rebellion. They are both men of acknowledged bravery, and have made reputations as scouts and ladian fighters. The position for which they are striving is the charge of the Indian exhibit at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1892. Both Buffalo William and Capt, Jack bring lots of influence to back their claims to the position, and although the fight is a friendly one, it will be to a fluish.

Capt. James Jones, who was well known as a silot on a Government transport plying between Washington and Fort Monroe during the four years of the rebellion, died at his home, in Baltinore, on Sunday, Dec. 6. He was 85 years of age, and will be remembered by the old soldiers who traveled on his boat from the Capital to the old

With foreasing years Col. Frederick Dent Grant, United States Minister to Austria, begomes more like his distinguished father in personal appearance, and sometimes this resemblance is said to be startling. Jerry Murphy, of Davenport, Iowa, who represented the Second Iowa District in the 50th Congress, and who has been making a tour of Europe, says he saw Col. Grant approaching him on the streets of Vienna, and was as shocked as if he had seen a ghost. "If I had not known that Gen. Grant was dead," says Mr. Murphy, "I should have seized the hand of the Colonel and addressed him as Gen. Grant. A more striking resemblance I never saw. It was Gen, Grant, whom I knew well, in face, in figure, in manner of wearing the hat well down over the eyes, in every expression and movement,'

Thanksgiving Day brought joy to the heart of an old veteran, Julius Grossgean, an immate of the County Poorfarm of Douglas County, Neb. Grossgean was a soldier during the war of the rebellion, and was considered one of the bravest. He was niways in the thickest of the fight, and as an evidence of the many contests in which he engaged After the close of the war he settled in Nebraska, and engaged in tilling the soil. Later on, having some political influence, he was appointed as a day guard at the penitentiary at Lincoln. During the revolt of the prisoners, which occurred some years ago, Grossgean was shot and became a cripple for life. He presented a claim to the Legislature asking for some remuneration from the State, but at each subsequent session his claim went into the hands of the committee and then disappeared His earnings became exhausted, and eight years ago he became a charge on Douglas County. Some months ago Senator Manderson, learning of Grossgean's war record, took up the case and hid it before the Pension Bureau. The showing was a good one, and thus when the mail was delivered at the poorfarm, Nov. 26, there was a letter for Julius Grossgean bearing the stamp of the Pension Office, With trembling hand be broke the seal, and upon scanning the contents learned that he had been granted a pension of \$2,108, with a monthly pension of \$24 during life. To any that the veteran was happy would not begin to express his feelings. He will invest the bulk of his money in good securities and take life easy.

Max Adams, a young society man of Atlanta, Ga., was recently appointed a Captain in the Egyptian army. The Khedive's army has long been a recognized haven for foreign soldiers who fore you came out. He-Hi! There he goes have found insufficient opportunity at home to now! Hear him? Well, I'll make him howl | flesh their swords. Many Confederate officers sought service in the Egyptian army after peace was declared at Appomattox, and for a time English-speaking people held the highest positions in the Khedive's army.

Secretary Blaine's Copplager grandsons ate turkey with him Thanksgiving Day, but have joined their father in Texas. Col. Coppinger is stationed at San Antonio, and thinks his children will find congenial society there,

Nov. 25 Col. William C. Young, the oldest surviving graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and President of the graduates of that institution, celebrated his 93th birthday. In spite of advanced age Col. Young is strong and well, and bids fair to live to be a century old. He has an erect military carriage, is almost six feet high, with broad shoulders and keen, piercing glance. He only served eight years in the Army, the balance of his life being occupied in Civil Engineering, and he has belped build nearly all of the important railroads in the State of New York. Col. Young was born in Youngstown, O., in 1799, the town having been founded by and named in honor of his father. He was appointed a Cadet at the Military Academy in 1818, and was graduated in 1822. During his eight years of Army life, which began as a Second Lieutenant of artillery, he was stationed at posts near Philadelphia and Washington. He lived through two wars, not counting the innumerable Indian wars, and fought in neither. His title of Colonel is simply complimentary, as he never gained

higher rank than Lieutenant. Mrs. L. M. Benezett died recently at Annapolis, Md , aged 74 years. This good woman will be remembered by many veterans when they were in need of a friend after returning from the prison pens | scriber for only \$1.75. of the South to the parole camp. She always met the old vets with a heart overflowing with sym-

mother-in-law last week, threw her out of the | that particular time, a well-filled basket of delicas cies. Mrs. Benezett's only daughter married a wounded soldier at the Columbia Hospital, who is now Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Annapolis.

Gen. Horace Porter, who was one of Gen. Gran## staff for many years during the war, was recently elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of ex-Mayor Grace, of New York City, on the Grant Monument Association. A number of newspapers have said that there is no better evience of Gen. Porter's bravery extant, even includng his army service with the great Captain, who was noted for going where the balls frequently pattered like rain, than his acceptance of this posttion. This is supposed to be a sly dig at the Metropolis, where millionaires are as thick as they are in any other part of the habitable globe, because they have taken all the time since the death of Gen. Grant to raise a small sum with which to build a monument to his memory, and have issued efreulars to the whole country asking for contributions for the worthy purpose, and are going to sake Congress to make an appropriation. Would it not be more appropriate to have Grant's remains and the monument in one of the National Cemeteries at or near the Capital City, if the Government has to build the structure?

out of fortune tried his hand in Oklahema Territory. He didn't make a success of the place, where 'root hog or die" seems to be the motto. In other words, he got left on town lots, town sites, and 160 acres of homestead. He pulled up stakes and started back to what he called "the United States." Comrade James Snyder, for such was the pioneer's name, after finding that he could not support a wife and four children out in that new country on a sand-hill farm, turned back and traveled towards his old home, with two wagons, three horses and two dogs, besides his family. Sometimes they had something to eat, but much oftener they went to bed hungry, on their way back to the States. Comrade Snyder's ill-luck resoled a climar when he died one day about six weeks ago in one of his wagons from the effects of an old wound received during the war. His plucky widow, however, continues to journey towards Washington City, and will make application for pension, which will probably help her to support her four orphan children. She is a woman of intelligence and educaancestor. Statistics prove this. There is more firss | tion, having been educated at a convent at Emmitsburg, Md. She will without doubt get a pension. When last heard from the little foriorn family were at Cumberland, Md.

Not very long ago a soldler not only of the war

The long-taiked-about book from the pen of Gen. Grant's widow will soon be ready for publication, not even dictating a line to an amanueusis.

MUSTERED OUT.

FRICK.-At Burlington, Vt., Nov. 10, E. H. Frick. entenant, Co. C. 5th Vt., aged 50. At the age of 20 he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 5th Vt. In 1864 he was promoted to the responsible position of Regimental Commissary-Sergeant, which position he held until 1865, when he was commissioned by Gov. Smith Second Lieutenant of Co. C. After the war he settled in Burlington, in which city he held

several important public offices. He was an active Grand Army man. He joined Stannard Post in 1870; was Senior Vice Commander in 1884, and amander in 1885-'87. He was elected Junior Vice Commander of the Department of Vermont in 1886. He was a delegate to the National Es component in 1884, and a member of the National Council of Administration in 1887. He attended land, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Boston. At the Aldermen. Green Mountain Lodge, No. 1; Antoni Lodge, No. 11, L. O. O. F., and the Gro feat Men's Association, all attended the funeral in a body. He was buried under the auspices of tannard Post, assisted by Gen. Wm. Wolls Camp. S. of V., Bostwick Post, 69, and delegations from many of the Posts in the Department. He leaves a wife and eight childre RIPPLEY. - At Keokuk, Iowa, Aug. 20, Charles F.

tiffley. He was born in Altheimstadt, Germany, Aug. 27, 1837, but spent most of his life in Keokuk, where he entisted Aug. 13, 1862, as a private in Co. t, 30th Iowa. He was promoted Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant, and First Lieutenant, and was present in all the battles in which his regiment articipated. He was with Sherman on the march o the sea, to Raleigh, and to Washington, D. C. lune 5, 1865. He returned to Keokuk, and was a member of Torrence Post, 2; Keckuk Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F.; Iowa Commandery, Loyal Legion, and a member of the City Council of Keckuk. His mains were baried by the Odd Fellows and the

LEACH.—At Keckult, Iowa, Aug. 29, of ursem in, Lieut. E. J. Leech, Co. C. 3d Iowa Cav., aged 65. During the Winter of 1861 he was Post Adjutant on en. W. T. Sherman's stuff at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, but resigned to join his company, which and been ordered to join Gen. Curtis, who was preparing to drive the rebel Gen. Price from Missouri. He participated in the great battle of Pea Ridge, March 6, 7 and 8, 1862, after which he was apelled to resign by a press of business matters and return home. Forty-one years did Comrade Leech spend in Iowa, and 37 of that term in publie life. For 35 years he was either clerk or deputy of the State or Federal Courts, and served longer these expacities than any other person in lown His long continuance in office indicated his fategrity, capability and popularity. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and other

Cox, -At Keckuk, Iowa, Sept. 17, James M. Cox, aged 75. Comrade Cox was a native of Virginia In his early manhood he was eagaged in steamoating between Cincinnati and New Orleans. He ined a party of surveyors at St. Louis in 1840, Purchase near Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 19, 1881, he (and his son Lisbon A.) enlisted in Co. U. 3d Iowa Cav., and served with creditable distinction and bravery for four years, and until his regiment was self-educated, and more than ordinarily intelligent. Originality was his characteristic bought, and in his manner there was a tinge of eccentricity. He was widely known and popular, at his death. He was a member of Torrence Post, and was buried by that Post; six comrades of ils company being the pall bearers.

CHAPIN.-At Rosewood, Minn., Sept. 5, of Bright's isease and heart failure, Hornes S. Chapin, aged hs but had rallied, and hopes were entertained hat he would recover; but death came suddenly at last. He was a great sufferer, being unable to ie in bed. For months he remained night and fay in an invalid chair. He was attended co whis faithful wife, who never left his side during ciliness. Comrade Chapin was born in St. Joseph ich. He enlisted Nov. 3, 1861, as a private in Co. F. Mich., and after serving over four years he was was a member of George H. Thomas Post, 9, and he funeral services at the grave were conducted

GUNDRUM.—At Adamsburg, Pa., Nov. 27, of paralysis, Samuel J. Gundrum, Co. B. 6th Pa. Reserves, aged 53. He was discharged on account expiration of term of service, and re-enlisted in Co. f, 191st Pa., serving in the same until the close of the rebellion. He was captured by the enemy in the Wilderness campaign in 1864, and spent six months he was paroled in a deplorable condition. He aves a wife and six children to moura his loss. KERFFR.-At Boise City, Idaho, Dec. 4, Capt. Jo seph Keeffe. Capt. Keeffe culisted in the Regular Army as Corporal Dec. 5, 1853. He was brevetted second Lieutenant Oct. 22, 1862, and on Oct. 30, ame year, he received his commission for that rank. He became First Lieutenant July 28, 1866. He was appointed Captain of the 9th U. S. Cav., but declined to accept his commission. transferred to the 4th U. S. Cav. May 22, 1875; received his commission as Captain Feb. 4, 1882, and was still holding that rank and was with the same egiment at the time of his death. He was brevetted Captain Sept. 23, 1864, for gallant and mert-

Mason.—At Winchester, Ill., of lung trouble, Phomas H. Mason, Co. H. 129th Ill., aged 53. He was with Gen. Sherman in his famous march to the sea. He was a member of Hesse Post, 203, which Post buried him. He leaves a wife and two BEERY.-At Montdale, Pa., Nov. 6, of disease

contracted in the army, Marion Berry, Co. G. 177th Pa., and Co. C. 199th Pa., aged 50. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss. He was a good Christian and was a great sufferer, being confined to his bed for over three months; suffered more or less with the disease (chronic diarrhea) ever since the war. CLARK.-At Townsend Harbor, Mass., Nov. 26, Abram Clark, Co. E. 38d Mass. Comrade Clark had been a helpless invalid from paralysis for five years. He was in receipt of a pension of \$12 per month, and had tried in value to have it increased. KIERSTEAD,-At Crescent Beach, Mass., Dec. 1, David C. Kierstead. The funeral services were held by William B. Eaton Post, 199, Revers. A. delegation was present from John A. Hawes Post, 159, East Boston, of which deceased was a member.

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Liveryman-Then, this horse would not suit distinction west of the Mississippi and on manded Gen. McClellan's escort on the you at all. He ran away with Judge Jonk's pathy, and, what they generally needed more at paper.